The State Literary and Historical Association

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MINUTES

OF THE

EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

State Literary and Historical Association

HELD IN

OLIVIA RANEY LIBRARY HALL, RALEIGH, N. C.,
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1907.

COMPILED BY
CLARENCE H. POE
Secretary-Treasurer

RALEIGH:
Mutual Publishing Company, Printers.
1907.

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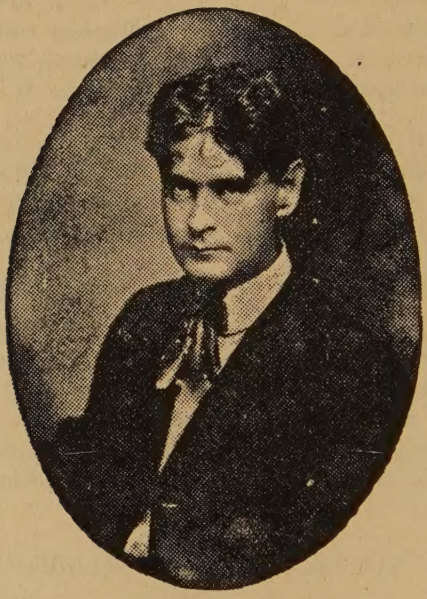
PURPOSES OF THE ORGANIZATION.

"The collection, preservation, production and dissemination of our State literature and history; the encouragement of public and school libraries; the establishment of an historical museum; the inculcation of a literary spirit among our people; the correction of printed misrepresentations concerning North Carolina; and the engendering of an intelligent, healthy State pride in the rising generation."

ELIGIBILITY TO MEMBERSHIP---MEMBERSHIP DUES.

All persons interested in its purposes are invited to become members of the Association. "Regular Members" pay $1 a year; those who wish to do more to promote the interests of the organization are cordially invited to become "Sustaining Members," and for "Sustaining Members" the annual fee is $5.



JOHN CHARLES McNEILL,

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT LITERARY AND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, 1907;
WINNER OF PATTERSON MEMORIAL CUP, 1906.

Died October 17, 1907; Age, 33 Years.

THE STATE
Literary and Historical Association
SEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION.

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 15, 1907.

At 8.30 p. m. the eighth annual session of the State Literary and Historical Asociation was called to order by President A. M. Scales, of Greensboro.

The audience was perhaps the largest and most representative in the history of the Association—indicative of its steadily growing strength and influence. In addition to its own members, a number of whom came from distant towns for this meeting, leading patriotic organizations in Raleigh doing historical work, as well as one or more literary societies in other towns, were officially represented.

Rev. Dr. D. A. Long offered prayer, after which the regular program was taken up. An afternoon meeting had been planned, but the illness and enforced absence of the chief speaker, Mr. John Charles McNeill, caused the Executive Committee to abandon its plans for this preliminary session. Accordingly Prof. D. H. Hill, who had also been expected to speak in the afternoon, now presented his usual record of the year's literary output. Said Professor Hill:

NORTH CAROLINA BIBLIOGRAPHY, OCTOBER 1906-1907.

The books of the year may be grouped as follows: first, histories and biographies; second, law books; third, miscellaneous books.

Histories and Biographies.

(1) "Biographical History of North Carolina," edited by Capt. Samuel A. Ashe, of Raleigh; published by Charles L. Van Noppen of Greensboro. This book is Volume Six of the series now being published by Mr. Van Noppen. It contains eighty-one biographical sketches of North Carolinians, and is illustrated with steel plates.

(2) "The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence," by William Henry Hoyt, A. M., of Burlington, Vermont; 284 pages; illustrated; cloth; G. P. Putman's Sons, Publishers, New York and London.

"The purpose of this book," as the author states, "is to prove that the series of resolves passed in Mecklenburg County, 1775, were not a Declaration of Independence."

(3) "The Mecklenburg Declaration as Mentioned in the Records of Wachovia," by Miss Adelaide L. Fries, of Winston-Salem; eleven pages; paper; the Edwards & Broughton Printing Company, Raleigh, N. C.

This booklet is printed to discuss the new light thrown on the Mecklenburg Declaration by the discovery, by Mr. O. J. Lehman, of a historic fragment in the Wachovia archives.

(4) "History of the University of North Carolina," by ex-President Kemp P. Battle; 880 pages; cloth; illustrated; the Edwards & Broughton Printing Company.

This large volume is a history of the University from 1789 to 1868. It is to be followed by a second volume, which will bring the history down to the present.

(5) "Recollections and Reflections," by Colonel Wharton J. Green, of Fayetteville; 339 pages; cloth; the Edwards & Broughton Printing Company.

This is an autobiography of a half century and more.

(6) "The Southern Soldier Boy," by James Carson Elliott; 77 pages; paper cover; the Edwards & Broughton Printing Company.

The book gives a historic sketch of the author's experience during the Civil War.

(7) "Sweet Old Days in Dixie," by Colin MacNair, of Henderson; 180 pages; paper covers; Edwards & Broughton Printing Company.

Mr. MacNair's volume is historic fiction based on the life of the ante-bellum days.

(8) "History of the French Broad Association," by the Rev. John Ammons; 96 pages; paper covers; Edwards & Broughton Printing Company.

The name fully explains the purpose of the book.

(9) "Ecclesiastical Edicts of the Theodosian Code," by William K. Boyd, of Trinity College; Columbia University Press, New York.

Dr. Boyd's book is one of the studies in the Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law.

(10) "The Story of the Old North State," by Mr. R. D. W. Connor, Secretary of the Historical Commission; 180 pages; illustrated; J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

Mr. Connor's book is a text-book for the primary grades of our schools.

(11) "Young People's History of North Carolina," by D. H. Hill, of Raleigh; 410 pages; illustrated; the Stone & Barringer Company, Charlotte.

This is a text-book for use in the schools of the State.

(12) "The North Carolina Booklet," edited by Miss Mary Hilliard Hinton and Mrs. E. E. Moffitt, has presented during the year the following articles on North Carolina history: "The

Borough Towns of North Carolina," by Francis Nash; "Governor Thomas Burke," by J. D. DeRoulhac Hamilton; "Colonial and Revolutionary Relics in the Hall of History," by F. A. Olds; "A State Library Building and a Department of Archives," by R. D. W. Connor; "Battle of Rockfish Creek," by J. O. Carr; "Governor Jesse Franklin," by J. T. Alderman; "North Carolina's Attitude to the Revolution," by Robert C. Strong; "John Lawson," by Marshall De Lancey Haywood; "Some Overlooked North Carolina History," by J. T. Alderman; "The White Pictures," by W. J. Peele; "North Carolina in the French and Indian Wars," by A. M. Waddell; "Locke's Fundamental Constitutions," by Junius Davis; "Industrial Life in Colonial Carolina," by Thomas M. Pittman; "Our Dearest Neighbor—the Old North State," by Jas. A. Cabell.

(13) The Trinity College Historical Society has published the following articles on our history:

"Old Durham Traditions," "General Slade's Journal of a Trip to Tennessee," "Some Unpublished Letters of Nathaniel Macon," by John Spencer Bassett; "The Manufacture of Tobacco in North Carolina," by A. B. Bradsher; "Major W. A. Graham," by Ural Hoffman; "Selections From the Correspondence of Bedford Brown," and "Three Letters Relating to Eastern Carolina During the Civil War," by William K. Boyd; and "Rich Square Meeting," by Miss Julianna Peele.

Law Books.

(1) "Mordecai's Law Lectures," by S. F. Mordecai, of Trinity College; 1,250 pages; bound in sheep; Edwards & Broughton Printing Company.

(2) "Due Process of Law Under the Federal Constitution," by Lucius P. McGehee, of the University of North Carolina; 451 pages; cloth; Edward Thompson Company, Northport, Long Island.

(3) "Every Day Law," by Robert C. Strong, assisted by C. B. Denson, both of the Raleigh bar; 355 pages; Edwards & Broughton Printing Company.

(4) "Construction of the Revisal of 1905 by the Supreme Court," by J. Bis Ray, of Burnsville; 196 pages; cloth; Edwards & Broughton Printing Company.

(5) "North Carolina Digest," Volume Four, by Judge T. B. Womack.

Miscellaneous Books.

(1) "Studies in the Life of Christ," by ex-President John B. Shearer, D. D., of Davidson College; 176 pages; 12 mo.; Presbyterian Committee of Publication, Richmond, Va.

(2) "The Traitor," by Thomas Dixon, D. D., now of New York; 330 pages; Doubleday, Page & Company. This has been one of the most successful novels of the season.

(3) "From North Carolina to California Without a Ticket," by John Peele; 134 pages; paper cover; illustrated, in part, by Lamar Bailey.

(4) "Weaving—Plain and Fancy," by Thomas Nelson, of the Textile Department of the Agricultural and Mechanical College; 94 pages; Edwards & Broughton Printing Company. This, as the name explains, is a text-book on the art of weaving.

(5) "Practical Fever Nursing," by Dr. Edward C. Register, of Charlotte. This practical book on an important subject is published by the W. B. Saunders Company, of Philadelphia.

(6) "In Memoriam, James Daniel Moore," compiled by W. F. Marshall; 64 pages; paper covers; Edwards & Broughton Printing Company.

(7) The poems of Edwin W. Fuller have been reprinted by his family, and the attractive little volume puts these poems once again within reach of the general reader.

(8) "Civil Government in North Carolina and in the United States," by W. J. Peele, of Raleigh; 279 pages; cloth; B. F. Johnson Publishing Company, Richmond, Va. This is a text-book for use in the schools.

(9) "The South Atlantic Quarterly," edited by Edwin Mims, of Trinity College, has contributed a number of articles to the historic and literary activity of the year.

(10) It is significant of progress in a new direction that a colored citizen of Raleigh has contributed a volume of poems to the year. This book is called the "Voice of Mizraim," and is by John Walter Paisley. It is published by the Neale Publishing Company, of New York.

Prof. E. K. Graham of the State University, came next with a thoughtful message concerning

CULTURE VALUES IN PRESENT NORTH CAROLINA.

In your annual report I find that a part of the purpose of this Society is "the inculcation of a literary spirit among our people . . . . and the engendering of an intelligent, healthy State pride." Ido not extend the meaning of these words too widely, I think when I read them as the declaration of culture of its mission, as the expression of the belief that the time has come in North Carolina for whatsoever things are of good report to exert the more certain influence of organization in perfecting and beautifying State life. Such a purpose is the only basis for a just and enduring patriotism. Conceived with true estimation of values and executed in sympathy and in love, no mission can be higher.

As one of the agents of a truer culture in North Carolina, this Society is not assuming a self-imposed task of State instruction. Its relation to State life is more organic. It was rather thrust into almost involuntary being by the buoyant, upward pressure of inner State life seeking equality of expression with dominant material forces. So it may justly be viewed as something deeper than a conservator of literary and historical interests. These are incidental to the patriotic heart of its purpose. It is an answer to the demand of the whole of State life for interpretation and guidance. Its roll of names proclaims it to be the gathering

up for expression of the forces of science, history, business, literature, civic improvement, and education, all invigorated in the past five years more than in all of the previous history of the State.

An Interesting Stage of North Carolina's Development.

It is for just this rise of the various cultural forces of the State that North Carolina life presents now the most interesting stage of its development since the experiments of Reconstruction gave it the aspect of a tragic drama. What asks for interpretation is not simply the industrial idea, that on its material side, has so engaged our attention. It is the totality of all of these parallel movements; it is the common spiritual state which is the source of them all. For all of them alike, this is the moment of emergence, plastic and impressionable, and the feeling that asks for interpretation asks especially for guidance to the common meeting point of the best feelings of the best men in every profession and business. To give all of these movements the momentum of a splendid unity must be the purpose of every force that would "engender an intelligent and healthy State pride." In the almost melee of conflicting successful interests, to turn to potency the undercurrent of right feeling, breathing now more deeply than ever in the breast of the State, to resolve into some master-note the confused song of a great and patient people newly liberated from a hopeless bondage to poverty into a certain heritage of wealth and power, to make the transition result consciously in something finer than it would if left alone, is the great and immediate business of culture and of all its agents.

Three Distinct Forces in Our State Life.

Observation of our present State life will reveal three potent forces: education, political agitation, and industrialism. It is not fanciful thus to divide them, for they have manifested with us certain qualities of clear difference. If not antagonistic, they have surely produced classes lacking real unity of interest. Education has stood for disinterested intellect, industrialism for will, and politics so exclusively for feeling that it has almost assumed the function of the church. They have all become professions so specialized as to have lost their common relation to the soul of the State.

Inasmuch as the emotionalism of politics is entirely dependent on the other two when properly adjusted, they alone need to engage our attention in this brief discussion. Of these two strongest forces, industrialism is obviously the stronger. Four years ago education absorbed the attention of the State, but now our vital interests and problems are industrial. No less obvious is the far more significant fact, that with the general success of the dollar on the farm, in the store, and in the factory, the industrial mode of thought is steadily rising to supremacy. This is to culture, the fundamental fact, because the mode of State thought is the State. But it is not a discouraging fact. It merely clarifies to culture its material, and presents to it its problem. It means

that the supremacy of the industrial mode will be a supremacy arrogant and tyrannous in isolated power, or that its strength will be tempered to a fine and harmonious beauty by a union with the complementary forces of liberal education. This is the crux of the matter. Union, therefore, is the immediate obligation and guidance to this union the conspicuous need of State life. Patiently to find the way is the conspicuous duty of culture.

To establish this union of sympathy two things are necessary now when these two forces are gathering their first great strength, if we are ever to establish in our public life progressive values of balance and freedom. In the first place, liberalized education, or culture, must recognize industrialism as not coarsely opposed to it but kindred; in the second place, it must make evident to industrialism the constructive strength of culture, that it is not merely a pleasant sedative, but a power for practical righteousness in the great common business of living.

What Industrialism Has Done to Command the Sympathy of Culture.

The right of industrialism to the sympathy of culture rests upon no weak basis of conventional patriotism. By its work it has proven itself a true ally. The thrilling fact in immediate North Carolina life is not the contributions that industrialism is mak- to our wealth; it is just this intimate helpful relation it bears to our spiritual development. It has consciously or unconsciously done more to liberalize life in North Carolina than any other force. The fine things it has brought to pass in our inner State life in the past few years I shall not discuss or pause to illustrate; I shall merely indicate them as a worthy basis for a true and reasonable sympathy.

I.

In the first place **industrialism has nationalized us.** It has put us into invigorating union with the spirit of our great country. This is a significant and comprehensive contribution, for it is only under the glow of a national spirit, as Matthew Arnold has pointed out, that a people approaches its highest degree of productivity, intelligence, and creative power.

II.

In the second place, **it has given us a sound basis of physical life.** This, too, is from the standpoint of culture a significant and comprehensive contribution. For in easing off the physical load of poverty it has swept aside the inner mood of worry that limits the development and productivity of a people just as it does that of an individual. In place of the fearsomeness engendered by debt, the sensitiveness and introspection engendered by lack of self-confidence, the provincialism engendered by a mingled doubt and pride, it has given the buoyance and faith that are the foundation of all cultural progress.

III.

In the third place, **it has led to a remarkable subsiding of prejudice and emotion in religious, social, and political affairs,—** this not only because of a healthy physical life, but because of the temperamental opposition of business to violent feeling in all of its forms. Events that happened five years ago, lacking the excited temper that precipitated them, can never come to pass again. Commerce is even in temper, and cosmopolitan in disposition, and the humanizing quality of tolerance follows always in the wake of trade.

IV.

In addition to these qualities of liberation that I might illustrate from every phase of our social life, **industrialism has given us certain positive qualities.** What shall we say distinguishes our present product of men from the best men of the past with their achievements of patience, heroic devotion to duty, epic sacrifice that enshrine them in our best thoughts and feelings? Definiteness, accuracy, courage for details, quickness, confidence, the strong ability to utilize the opportunities for effective living, these qualities of mind and character no less than of business, have been so developed in the past few years as to appear new. Their development has given North Carolina not merely a new business class; it has given that business class such social and intellectual efficiency that it will be found to be in any community one of the foremost forces in cultural progress.

What Industrialism Now Has the Right to Ask of Culture.

These are some of the life values that industrialism has given North Carolina within the experience of the youngest of us. At no point sensational, in their total effect they promise to be revolutionary. They not only establish their right to our sympathy, they challenge us to produce equal results.

Produce results—that is the invitation of industrialism to culture. If industrialism becomes crystalized into something tyrannous, contemptuous, and vulgar, it will be because culture fails to do its share in making a well poised State. Industry does not say to the activities of culture: "Be silent; you have no part here." It is not repressive; it is inspiring and creative. Industry is an expression of the soul and recognizes its brotherhood. As it sings at its prosperous tasks it calls upon the forces of culture: "Arise, and be equal in power!" We cannot say the names of Shakespeare, and Tennyson, and Kipling, and not see behind them periods of material prosperity. They are the voice of "a nation of shop-keepers." Industry recognizes its incompleteness and calls upon literature to say its thought, to sing its McAndrew's Hymn, to give to its mood the eternity of the Golden Word. So, also, it calls upon history to write its story, and upon all good men everywhere to body forth in their chosen form the wise and helpful thing they know. Let them but do it with worthy power.

Its appeal is even wider. It looks to culture to make its principles prevail in every-day State life. Besides products of art, books, beautiful buildings, schools and colleges, that are the tangible works of culture, there is the foundation of all our life—the enveloping, supporting mode of State thought. Here is the especial business that industrialism looks to culture to do; here it asks expression in strong leadership and guidance. It looks to the forces of culture to mold State thought and temper into what they rightfully ought to be. The occupations and talents of most of us deny us the joy of presenting in literature whatever impulses and inspiration we may feel. But a strong and beautiful Commonwealth, the highest work of democratic art, this is a creative task happily possible to all of those forces that would sincerely "engender an intelligent and healthy State pride."

Let Culture Not Deprecate What Is; Let It Make Prevail What Ought to Be.

After beginning this paper I came upon a sermon preached recently by Bishop Candler to the ministers of Atlanta. "We have got to be more vigorous," he said; "we have a big work to perform, and we want to show that we mean business. We are leaving these things to the women. . . . . It is plain, straight talk and business action that attract the kind of people we are after. We need virility. . . . . Seminary stuff won't do."

This was the idea that was in my mind as necessary to the big business that every minister of the spirit must have in hand in North Carolina, and as necessary to put us in sympathy with the best men of our time. Conventional culture must renounce here many of the qualities to which it is devoted: a disposition to destructive criticism, a self-centered exclusivenes, an acuteness in deprecating what is, rather than a cheerful ability to make prevail what ought to be.

What the Young Man of North Carolina Needs to Know.

At a time of busy adjustment, its very ideals may enervate it. Its counsels of perfection tend to make it discouraged, lead it to retreat to the study, to flee as a bird to its mountain of refuge, away from "the smoke and stir of this dim," mistaken "spot that men call earth." Some months ago a gentleman who had devoted a considerable part of his life to the cultivation of a charming personality, said to me, with a deft shrug of the shoulders: "What the young men of North Carolina need to know is that North Carolina is one of the least, and not the greatest, of the States of this Union." What the young men of North Carolina need to know, if I may be pardoned the pretense of a rejoinder, is **that no citizen, whatever his profession, and no matter how trivial he may think the affairs of his State, or how narrow its outlook, can with safety to his larger culture so selfishly cultivate** his tastes as to expatriate himself from his civic obligations. He is no better than his anti-type who for the sake of his political

ambition consumes the life of the people with the flames of passion. The fact that sets the keynote for culture is, that the first great business of righteousness that cries out to us all is the construction of a strong and beautiful Commonwealth. Here is heavy work requiring strength and vigor as well as delicate touches of grace and beauty. For the idle onlooker nor for the incendiary is there any place in this business.

Positive qualities of activity and force are demanded of culture if it is to fulfill its appointed mission in the great incoming tide of our successful life. It must display qualities of masculinity, of visible civic efficiency that wins a place as an equal rather than claims a sheltered corner as a traditional right—and has it granted with the condescension that is bestowed on worthy weakness. The State cannot afford for culture to be the poor relation of industrialism. It must demonstrate its ability to foster and sustain vigorous life, courageously to lead strong men in the ways of sweetness and light, to carry on with energy the rough work of the spirit.

Culture Must Do Things.

Sweet reasonableness is always the mood of culture, but sweet reasonableness is most admirable when actively displayed in times of stress. It must not be confounded with a cloistered monasticism, academic immunity from discomfort, the selfishness that is no less characteristic of it than acquisitiveness is of commercialism. Let it become at all points, to the full extent of its power, the virile and militant citizenship of constructive culture. By this phrase I mean precisely that idea of citizenship that gave to North Carolina Alderman, McIver, and Aycock, all at once in the moment when constructive industrialism claimed the State as its own. It was the presence in our life of both the industrial idea and the more specificially intellectual idea that made these educational statesmen possible. It is the presence of both that projects their work into the splendid achievements daily being wrought in the State Department of Education. What we lack is a conscious, single-minded, patriotic effort at sympathetic union between these forces in all forms of endeavor. Such a union is in no respect an impractical theory; it is a natural, reasonable, realizable thing. The sympathetic union of industrial power and culture power of Massachusetts seems to me largely to account for the peculiar greatness of that State. The emergence of modern England, in many respects the miracle of history, was coincidental with a similar union. Macaulay points out that under this union there was liberty of discussion, order, and freedom, prosperity unexampled, and better than all, a wise and resolute good faith, a uniting of many diverse forces by indissoluble ties of interest and affection. How tremendously we need the steadying power of a union of our varied successful endeavors under permanent ideals of life each day's events make sensationally clear. If we could but see through the shadows of the daily affairs beneath our feet with the undarkened eyes of history!

North Carolina Needs the Full Co-operation of All Industrial and Cultural Forces.

I go no further than insisting on the need of a basis for a better understanding among the agents of all good work in North Carolina, although I do mean something distinctly different from incidental associations such as occur on subscription lists, building committees, and auditing boards. I mean an active respect, leading to friendly conference and co-operation in every common, vital cause for uplift, no matter what it is.

Pursuing this idea of a full spiritual union to its conclusion, I am almost tempted into an invidious naming of names. If I should name now the men who have done the day's work with large success at their desks and shops in Raleigh, Greensboro, Durham, High Point, and a hundred other towns, and set opposite them the names of those who have wrought zealously at the tasks of conventional culture, the result would make very clear an amazing lack of any except the most perfunctory sympathy, and an equally amazing lack of reason for such a condition. To what sane cause shall we ascribe a continued conscious divergence of purpose? What reasonable obstacle prevents among patriotic men the irresistible momentum of unity among all workers for the State's simple good, the indissoluble ties of interest and affection? Finally, shall any personal pursuit or ambition prevent right thinking, generous feeling, courage and patience from supplanting uneasy suspicion and doubt with a wise, abiding, resolute goo faith?

That is North Carolina's vital need.

The Opportunity of Ages in Present North Carolina Life.

I am not one of those who think that North Carolina is the greatest State in this great Union; but I am one whose sober faith in the possibilities of her future sets no limit upon her greatness even among those Commonwealths that for their strength and beauty are eternally safe in the memory of men. Ever since governments were instituted men have dreamed the dream of a commonwealth where the energy, intelligence and devotion of all who lived within its boundaries should be unified by a common high purpose of air and wholesome living. Ever since America was settled—settled in God-like self-sacrifice "by the incarnate conscience of the world" has the baffled hope of men turned its expectant eyes toward the shores of this prosperous land as the home of that commonwealth. But the unmodified tyranny of wealth in the older centres of prosperity has postponed the realization of that hope. **With us it is the threshold moment and to us nothing is impossible.** We have the warning of the example and the benefit of the common heritage. Better still, we have a birthright of civic devotion bequeathed to us with the seal of a new suffering and in a love that we cannot willingly forget. Our tasks are not less momentous, although prosperous days give to them a garish commonplaceness. The early impulses of a permanent

prosperity have touched the inmost springs of our whole intellectual life. It remains for the forces of liberalized education to make broadly prevail in our State the principles they cherish, to unite into a result of highest civic strength and beauty the efforts of all good men, for now after a mighty travail of Reconstructive poverty, North Carolina stands before us thrilling with the mood of a true renaissance.

At the conclusion of Professor Graham's thoughtful paper, President Scales introduced the audience to the Association's distinguished guest, Hannis Taylor, a native of North Carolina, who has honored his mother-State by brilliant public service in two continents. Dr. Taylor's subject was: "The Creator and the Organizer of the National Idea: Pelatiah Webster and John Marshall." Dr. Taylor did not leave any manuscript or notes of his address with the Secretary, it being his wish not to publish the address in full as yet. For the following summary of his argument we are indebted to Mr. Robert L. Gray, of the editorial staff of the News and Observer, himself a lawyer as well as a writer by training and practice:

OUTLINE OF DR. TAYLOR'S ADDRESS.

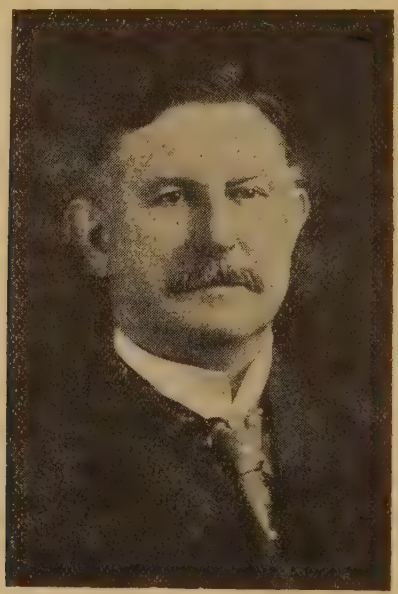
Dr. Taylor began his address in a personal way, as preface to his subject referring gracefully to his residence in Raleigh during the years immediately following the War. As he had walked arm in arm with school boy companions of that day, he felt the change that had taken place, and he could not trust himself, in his appreciation of the welcome that had been extended him, to attempt a response. He referred to Governor Worth, then residing in the Capitol, now administered so splendidly by Governor Glenn; to Chief Justice Pearson, filling the seat at present honored by Chief Justice Walter Clark. He recalled seeing Chief Justice Chase presiding in the Senate Chamber and hearing argument before him by Bart Moore, by Ed. Graham Haywood, by Badger, and by Fowle, Battle, and others. He recalled the visit of Andrew Johnson, who escaped from Raleigh as a tailor's apprentice and returned as President. He referred to the fact that he was associated in a movement to re-enter the Confederate dead in the Confederate Cemetery in Raleigh and, though a Unionist, was proud of the fact that the troops of the State were the first on the battlefields of Virginia and the last to leave them; and, referring to a classical statement to the effect that no man's shadow was long enough to cover those who had been vanquished in Civil War, that he was prouder that this people had never bent the knee or asked a favor of their conquerors.

With this preface, Dr. Taylor stated that whatever success he may have had, or work that he may have done of value, had its inspiration and its inherent strength from the people from whom he came. And, referring further to his first work on the English

Constitution, he recalled that the Boston editor to whom it was submitted, had expressed surprise, stating that no such production was expected from the section in which he lived; and that he had replied to that, that the spirit of English Literature and Law had been so developed in the South that it was a source of inspiration equal to that which existed anywhere in the world.

Dr. Taylor's Notable Historical Discovery.

Coming, then, to the subject of his address, he stated that he had, after thirty years of study, made a discovery that he was presenting for the first time to an open audience—that the Con-



DR. HANNIS TAYLOR,

EX-MINISTER TO SPAIN, AUTHOR OF "THE ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF THE ENGLISH CONSTITUTION."

Born in New Bern, N. C., 1851.

stitution of the United States had a personal author, and that proofs of this fact were as indisputable as those going to show that Jefferson had drawn the Declaration of Independence.

In developing this statement, Dr. Taylor drew the history of the Federal form of Government as it existed among the Greeks, the early Teutons, as it was planted in England and transmitted to the Colonies by the founding of the "thirteen Englands." One

pathway, he declared, had been blazed through absolutely new ground, however, in the principle that the courts could declare to be inoperative as against the Constitution an act of the State or Federal Congress. In the Colonial days, when the charter was the Constitution, this right had been taken by the Privy Council, the first Supreme Court. Later, through judge-made law, it had been continued after the formation of the government. Fourteen years after the adoption of the Constitution Marshall announced the principle that it carried to the court the inherent power to declare a statute void, without a scientilla of evidence, express or written authority. The Constitutional limitation upon the powers of the Federal Government carried, he declared, the correlative right of the Supreme Court to put the stamp of nullity upon an enactment that conflicted with the Constitutional provisions.

Tracing the growth of the American Federation into the Nation, the speaker stated that the State Constitutions are growths and evolutions, not made by man. When the Federal Constitution was adopted, it was the work of one man, complete, and original in a way that has changed the history of the world. The first Constitution simply grouped the States into a league, with no power to levy taxation, but simply to make drafts of men and money for purposes of protection. That was the old style of the Federal Government. When the new Government was formed, it was something absolutely new, unheard of and revolutionary in its effects.

Referring to the five plans that were submitted to the convention that framed the Constitution, Dr. Taylor called attention to the fact that every one of them contained three unheard-of provisions, the Federal Government operating directly upon the individual, the division of the Federal power into three departments, the division of the Legislative Department into two branches.

Was it not inconceivable that there should in such a work have been such a coincidence? The explanation was so simple as almost to stagger credulity to reflect that it had not been suspected for a hundred years.

Pelatiah Webster, Author of the American Constitution.

And yet, he declared, on February 16, 1783, the greatest creative mind that this or any other country has ever known pubplished in Philadelphia the completed plan. In scope and power, he said, the work was one that was worthy of Bacon or Burke, and in effect, in importance, greater than the work of any one man in history.

Not only was there such a document, but after the Convention had drafted the Constitution, Pelatiah Webster had reprinted his draft, together with copious notes upon the Constitution itself.

Further following the history of Webster, who belonged to the same family that produced Noah and Daniel Webster, and who was a graduate of Yale and a great merchant of Philadelphia.

dying there in September, 1795, Dr. Taylor stated that in his estimation he was second in importance in American history only to Washington. His attention was called to the need of a new Constitution by the fact that he was a man of large means, a banker of the Confederation, and that he realized that the new Government must have the power to tax. Not only did he outline in full, and with detail, the broad lines upon which the Constitution was written, but he foresaw also the needs of control of commerce and deplored the fact that his suggestion in this respect had not been carried out. It was a startling fact, he declared, that a hundred and seventeen years later the Government should have realized the necessity for a Department of Commerce and Labor, clearly seen and outlined by the man from whose brain the Constitution sprang almost as a divine intuition.

Approves North Carolina's Course.

In summing up Webster's contribution to the Government, Dr. Taylor declared that he was the sculptor, who had carved out of marble the Galatea of the Constitution; but that it remained for a Southerner in the person of Marshall, of Virginia (who became Chief Justice after Jay had refused to resume the office because the Constitution did not give the power to declare a statute void), to breathe life into the statute by creating the judge-made law to make the Constitution mandatory and invincible.

And yet, he said, in carrying out the Tenth Amendment, also forecasted by Webster, Marshall, who protected the powers granted the Government, was the most zealous of judges in protecting the rights given to the States.

In reference to the pending conflicts in the courts, Dr. Taylor won applause by saying that he was gratified that North Carolina was standing now, where she had always stood, for Constitutional nationalism. There was, said he, a growing necessity for the enlargement of the Federal powers. It should be done by the careful study of business men familiar with the complex conditions of commerce, and by jurists jealous of Constitutional rights. It was, he said, a problem blended of business and law. But whatever was done, should be so accomplished as not to disturb the equilibrium between the State and the Federal power.

And in conclusion, he paid to the present Supreme Court a high trbute of admiration as a body of able men who would decide the problems brought before them in the light of wisdom, of patriotism, and of devotion to their country alone.

Award of Patterson Cup.

At the conclusion of Dr. Taylor's scholarly and able argument, President A. M. Scales, ex-officio chairman, made the report for the committee appointed to award the Patterson Memorial Cup. This Cup is awarded each year to that resident of North Carolina who in published work during the preceding twelve months "has displayed, either in prose or poetry, without regard to

length, the greatest excellence and the highest literary skill and genius"; and the full Committee consists of the President of the Literary and Historical Association, chairman, together with the Professors of English Literature in the State University, Wake

DR. KEMP PLUMMER BATTLE,*

AUTHOR OF "THE HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA," AND WINNER OF THE PATTERSON MEMORIAL CUP 1907-08.

Forest and Davidson Colleges, and the Professors of History in the University and Trinity. Mr. Scales announced that in the balloting, Dr. Kemp P. Battle, of Chapel Hill, author of the re-

* This cut is kindly lent us by the publishers of the North Caro'ina Booklet, Raleigh, Mrs E. E. Moffitt and Miss Mary H. Hinton, Editors—a pub'ication which deserves the support of every member of our Association and of every other North Carolinian interested in our State's history.

cently published "History of the University of North Carolina," had received a majority of the votes and would therefore receive the golden trophy. Dr. Battle, being detained at home on account of his wife's illness, was not present at the meeting, but he had asked Dr. George T. Winston to accept the Cup for him. And as the Secretary and Executive Committee had previously asked Hon. Francis D. Winston to present the Cup to the fortunate winner, it chanced that here were two brothers on the stage —one to present and one to receive (by proxy) the splendid prize. Both made excellent and appropriate speeches.

President Scales announced as the Committee on Nomination of Officers for the ensuing year: Edwin Mims, William R. Cox, W. J. Peele, T. F. Kluttz, and W. L. Poteat. The committee retired, and President Scales announced the meeting ready to hear reports and resolutions. Prof. E. C. Brooks, of Durham, being recognized, presented the following—

RESOLUTION COMMENDING THE HISTORICAL COMMISSION.

Whereas, the General Assembly, since the last meeting of this Association, has enlarged the duties and powers of the Historical Commission for the purpose of producting more activity throughout the State in preserving the history of the State and creating a greater productivity along all lines; therefore be it

Resolved 1. That the members of the State Literary and Historical Association express their keen appreciation of this action of the General Assembly.

2. That the members of this Association pledge their efforts in preserving all pamphlets, books, and records, and in co-operating in every way possible with the Historical Commission through its Secretary.

The resolution was adopted.

Prof. E. K. Graham, of Chapel Hill, presented the following resolution which also passed without a dissenting vote:

RESOLUTION DEMANDING A FIREPROOF LIBRARY AND HALL OF RECORDS.

Whereas, the last Legislature having failed to provide for the fire-proof library and hall of records; and,

Whereas, the priceless treasures and records in our Hall of History and State Library being thereby left in constant danger of irreparable damage and possibly complete destruction; therefore be it

Resolved 1. That we, the members of the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association, do hereby deplore the failure of the last General Assembly to meet this crying need.

2. That seeing as we do the importance of preserving all the

records of our State's glorious history, we hereby pledge ourselves to keep up the fight that we have begun until the relics, records, and newspapers—treasures it would be impossible to replace and which alone preserve the records of much of our heroic past—are no longer menaced by fire.

3. That we hereby appoint Col. Beneham Cameron, Mr. R. D. W. Connor, Col. F. A. Olds, Mr. A. M. Scales, and Hon. F. D. Winston to act as a permanent committee to carry this work to completion as speedily as possible.

Mr. F. A. Woodard, of Wilson, introduced the following resolution which was immediately passed:

RESOLUTION OF APPRECIATION OF THE JAMESTOWN HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

Whereas, feeling peculiar pride in the magnificent historical exhibit of our State at the Jamestown Exposition, the members of the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association desire to express our hearty thanks and appreciation of the work so unselfishly and untiringly done by Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, Miss Rebecca Schenck, and Miss Mary Hilliard Hinton, in bringing together this most creditable collection of historical relics. Feeling that the exhibit reflects such credit upon our State, we earnestly commend it to all visitors to the Jamestown Exposition.

The General Assembly of 1907 having also made provision for putting (in 1911) a statute of Zebulon B. Vance in Statuary Hall, Washington, acting upon formal petition of the State Literary and Historical Association, the following additional resolution was very appropriately offered and adopted:

RESOLUTION REGARDING VANCE STATUE.

Whereas, the last General Assembly made provision for erecting a statue of Zebulon B. Vance in Statuary Hall, Washington, as requested by a petition from the Literary and Historical Association, and as urged by our committee appointed for that purpose; therefore be it

Resolved, that the thanks of our organization are hereby tendered to the members of the General Assembly for their action in this matter, and we wish especially to thank our zealous committee, headed by Mr. R. H. Battle, for its effective work.

The Committee on the nomination of officers for the ensuing year have returned and offered the following:

President—Major Robert Bingham, of Asheville.

First Vice-President—Prof. E. C. Brooks, of Trinity College.

Second Vice-President—Dr. Richard Dillard, of Edenton.

Third Vice-President—Miss Mary Hilliard Hinton, of Raleigh.

Secretary and Treasurer—Clarence H. Poe, of Raleigh.

These nominations were seconded and the nominees unanimously elected.

The meeting then adjourned.

Clarence H. Poe

Secretary-Treasurer.

LIST OF MEMBERS NORTH CAROLINA LITERARY AND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

("Sustaining Members" paying the annual fee of $5 are indicated by black type. At the suggestion of a number of members all titles are omitted except those of ministers of the Gospel.)

A.

Mrs. M. R. Adams ..... Statesville, N. C.
H. B. Adams, Jr. ..... Durham, N. C.
C. L. Alexander ..... Charlotte, N. C.
George Allen ..... Raleigh, N. C.
S. S. Alsop ..... Enfield, N. C.
A. B. Andrews ..... Raleigh, N. C.
A. B. Andrews, Jr. ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Mrs. A. B. Andrews ..... Raleigh, N. C.
W. J. Andrews ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Mrs. W. J. Andrews ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Albert Anderson ..... Wilson, N. C.
T. M. Arrington ..... Raleigh, N. C.
B. F. Arrington ..... Goldsboro, N. C.
E. W. Armfield ..... High Point, N. C.
S. A. Ashe ..... Raleigh, N. C.
W. J. Armfield ..... High Point, N. C.
A. C. Avery ..... Morganton, N. C.
C. B. Aycock ..... Goldsboro, N. C.
E. F. Aydlett ..... Elizabeth City, N. C.

B.

H. T. Bahnson ..... Greensboro, N. C.
Henry T. Bahnson ..... Winston-Salem, N. C.
Miss Mattie Bailey ..... Raleigh, N. C.
J. W. Bailey ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Mrs. J. M. Barbee ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Mrs. A. L. Baker ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Miss Grace Bates ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Miss Bessie S. C. Bates ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Rev. H. W. Battle ..... Greensboro, N. C.
Kemp P. Battle ..... Chapel Hill, N. C.
A. P. Battle ..... Chapel Hill, N. C.
R. H. Battle ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Thos. H. Battle ..... Rocky Mount, N. C.
J. S. Bassett ..... Northampton, Mass.
W. P. Beall ..... Monroe, N. C.
E. C. Beddingfield ..... Raleigh, N. C.

B. C. Beckwith ..... Raleigh, N. C.
John D. Bellamy ..... Wilmington, N. C.
R. T. Bennett ..... Wadesboro, N. C.
John D. Bellamy, Jr. ..... Wilmington, N. C.
Robt. Bingham ..... Asheville, N. C.
W. H. Belk ..... Charlotte, N. C.
O. W. Blacknall ..... Kittrell, N. C.
J. J. Blair ..... Wilmington, N. C.
Wm. A. Blair ..... Winston-Salem, N. C.
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W. R. Bond ..... Scotland Neck, N. C.
E. P. Bolles, Jr. ..... Wilmington, N. C.
W. K. Boyd ..... Durham, N. C.
W. V. Boyle ..... Rocky Mount, N. C.
J. L. Bridges ..... Tarboro, N. C.
A. G. Brenizer ..... Charlotte, N. C.
J. C. Braswell ..... Rocky Mount, N. C.
T. H. Briggs ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Mrs. T. H. Briggs ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Miss Elizabeth N. Briggs ..... Raleigh, N. C.
E. C. Brooks ..... Goldsboro, N. C.
Jos. G. Brown ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Geo. H. Brown, Jr. ..... Raleigh, N. C.
N. B. Broughton ..... Raleigh, N. C.
J. D. Bruner ..... Chapel Hill, N. C.
T. K. Bruner ..... Raleigh, N. C.
J. F. Bruton ..... Wilson, N. C.
A. Burwell ..... Charlotte, N. C.
F. H. Busbee ..... Raleigh, N. C.
W. H. S. Burgwyn ..... Henderson, N. C.
Mrs. Maggie C. D. Burgwyn ..... Henderson, N. C.
W. P. Bynum ..... Charlotte, N. C.

C.

Miss Rebecca Cameron ..... Hillsboro, N. C.
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W. F. Carr ..... Durham, N. C.
Bettie D. Caldwell ..... Greensboro, N. C.
Miss Bettie Caldwell ..... Charlotte, N. C.
J. O. Carr ..... Wilmington, N. C.
Geo. H. Carroll ..... High Point, N. C.
Julian S. Carr ..... Durham, N. C.
W. S. Carr ..... Durham, N. C.
William Calder ..... Wilmington, N. C.
W. F. Carter ..... Mount Airy, N. C.
J. P. Caldwell ..... Charlotte, N. C.
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J. E. Clark ..... Washington, N. C.
Walter Clark ..... Raleigh, N. C.
P. P. Claxton ..... Knoxville, Tenn.

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Josiah Collins ..... Seattle, Wash.
Mrs. G. P. Collins ..... Hillsboro, N. C.
Caesar Cone ..... **Greensboro, N. C.**
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H. G. Connor ..... Raleigh, N. C.
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Miss Flora Creech ..... Raleigh, N. C.
E. B. Crow ..... Raleigh, N. C.
E. Cruikshank ..... Raleigh, N. C.
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J. H. Currie ..... Fayetteville, N. C.
G. B. Curtis ..... Enfield, N. C.
Miss Kate Curtis ..... Beaufort, N. C.

D.

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Josephus Daniels ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Junius Davis ..... Wilmington, N. C.
Thos. W. Davis ..... Wilmington, N. C.
T. W. Davis ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Miss Mary Davis ..... Salisbury, N. C.
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R. M. Douglass ..... Raleigh, N. C.
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Mrs. John Dunn ..... New Bern, N. C.

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A. H. Eller ..... Winston, N. C.
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P. C. Enniss ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Euzelian Literary Society ..... Wake Forest, N. C.

F.

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J. R. Ferrall ..... Raleigh, N. C.
W. P. Few ..... Durham, N. C.
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Miss Adelaide Fries ..... Winston-Salem, N. C.
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W. A. Graham ..... Machpelah, N. C.
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Joseph Graham ..... Charlotte, N. C.
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H. T. Greenleaf, Sr. ..... Elizabeth City, N. C.
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F. R. Grist ..... Raleigh, N. C.
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Bishop Leo Haid ..... Belmont, N. C.
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Leo D. Heartt ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Carey J. Hunter ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Ernest Haywood ..... Raleigh, N. C.
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Archibald Henderson ..... Chapel Hill, N. C.
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Miss Mary Hinton ..... Raleigh, N. C.
D. H. Hill ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Wm. L. Hill ..... Atlanta, Ga.
W. A. Hoke ..... Raleigh, N. C.
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Alvin Horton ..... Paint Gap, N. C.
L. Banks Holt ..... Graham, N. C.
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Harry Howell ..... Washington, N. C.
L. L. Hobbs ..... Guilford College, N. C.
William A. Hoke ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Thomas Hume ..... Chapel Hill, N. C.

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J.

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B. S. Jerman ..... Raleigh, N. C.
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C. E. Johnson ..... Raleigh, N. C.
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Livingston Johnson ..... Raleigh, N. C.
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Edmund Jones ..... Lenoir, N. C.
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K.

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Thos. S. Kenan ..... Raleigh, N. C.
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James Kyle ..... Wilmington, N. C.

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Miss Carry A. Leazar ..... Morrisville, N. C.
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J. Van Lindley ..... Pomaria, N. C.
T. R. Little ..... Greensboro, N. C.
A. E. Lloyd ..... Durham, N. C.
H. A. London ..... Pittsboro, N. C.
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B. F. Long ..... Statesville, N. C.
J. A. Long ..... Roxboro, N. C.
J. B. Lord ..... Brooklyn, N. Y.
J. C. Ludlow ..... Winston-Salem, N. C.
E. W. Van C. Lucas ..... Wilmington, N. C.

M.

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F. L. Mahler ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Mark Mayette ..... Columbia, N. C.
H. W. Malloy ..... Wilmington, N. C.
J. S. Mann ..... Raleigh, N. C.
W. J. Martin ..... Raleigh, N. C.
E. S. Martin ..... Wilmington, N. C.
J. A. Matheson ..... Durham, N. C.
W. F. Marshall ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Thomas W. Mason ..... Garysburg, N. C.
Paul B. Means ..... Concord, N. C.
Iredell Meares ..... Wilmington, N. C.
C. F. Meserve ..... Raleigh, N. C.
J. I. Metts ..... Wilmington, N. C.
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A. D. McClure ..... Wilmington, N. C.
A. J. McKelway ..... Atlanta, Ga.
James McKee ..... **Raleigh, N. C.**
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James C. McRae ..... Chapel Hill, N. C.
Edwin Mims ..... Durham, N. C.
Donald McRae ..... Wilmington, N. C.
Mrs. John A. Mills ..... Raleigh, N. C.
John A. Mills ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Miss Matte R. Miller ..... Rutherfordton, N. C.

W. A. Montgomery ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Rev. Dr. W. W. Moore ..... Richmond, Va.
F. O. Moring ..... Raleigh, N. C.
E. P. Moses ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Mrs. E. E. Moffitt ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Hugh Morson ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Rev. H. C. Moore ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Miss Lucille W. Murchison ..... Wilmington, N. C.
Miss Margaret Murdoch ..... Charleston, S. C.
J. H. Myrover ..... Fayetteville, N. C.

N.

Frank Nash ..... Hillsboro, N. C.
N. C. Newbold ..... Roxboro, N. C.
M. S. Noble ..... Chapel Hill, N. C.
Eric Norden ..... Wilmington, N. C.
G. H. Norwood, Jr. ..... Goldsboro, N. C.

O.

Edward A. Oldham ..... Washington, D. C.
Fred A. Olds ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Lee S. Overman ..... Salisbury, N. C.
Mrs. Edwin Williamson Overman ..... Salisbury, N. C.

P.

Mrs. W. H. Pace ..... Raleigh, N. C.
J. R. Cadden ..... Mount Airy, N. C.
J. R. Paddison ..... Mount Airy, N. C.
Henry A. Page ..... Aberdeen, N. C.
Walter H. Page ..... 133 East 16th Street, New York City.
R. N. Page ..... Biscoe, N. C
Mrs. Annie M. Parker ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Miss Frances McL. Parker ..... Asheville, N. C.
Haywood Parker ..... Asheville, N. C.
Mrs. Haywood Parker ..... Asheville, N. C.
Mrs. Haywood Parker, Jr. ..... Asheville, N. C.
E. J. Parrish ..... Durham, N. C.
Mrs. Lindsay Patterson ..... Winston-Salem, N. C.
J. Lindsay Patterson ..... Winston-Salemn, N. C.
Mrs. F. L. Patton ..... Asheville, N. C.
W. D. Pender ..... Norfolk, Va.
S. L. Patterson ..... Yadkin Valley, N. C.
John S. Pearson ..... Raleigh, N. C.
W. S. Pearson ..... Morganton, N. C.
Dred Peacock ..... Greensboro, N. C.
W. J. Peele ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Miss Annie Petty ..... Greensboro, N. C.
T. M. Pittman ..... Henderson, N. C.
Philomathesian Literary Society ..... Wake Forest.
Clarence H. Poe ..... Raleigh, N. C.

E. Pender Porter ..... Glenada Place, New York City.
Miss Eliza A. Pool ..... Raleigh, N. C.
J. E. Pogue ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Geo. S. Powell ..... Asheville, N. C.
W. L. Poteat ..... Wake Forest, N. C.
Miss Ida Poteat ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Mrs. W. H. Potter ..... 19 Bramore Road, Boston, Mass.
Miss Sue Porter ..... Raleigh, N. C.
E. K. Powe ..... Durham, N. C.
Jos. Hyde Pratt ..... Chapel Hill, N. C.
J. S. Primrose ..... New York City.
W. S. Primrose ..... Raleigh, N. C.
J. C. Pritchard ..... Asheville, N. C.
W. D. Pruden ..... Edenton, N. C.
E. N. Pugh ..... Windsor, N. C.

R.

R. B. Raney ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Chas. Lee Raper ..... Chapel Hill, N. C.
Edward L. Ray ..... Asheville, N. C.
John E. Ray ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Miss Minnie Redford ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Mrs. R. J. Reynolds ..... Winston-Salem, N. C.
Mrs. W. N. Reynolds ..... Winston-Salem, N. C.
R. H. Ricks ..... Rocky Mount, N. C.
Miss Loula Riddle ..... Raleigh, N. C.
W. C. Riddick ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Wescott Roberson ..... High Point, N. C.
W. W. Robards ..... Raleigh, N. C.
F. C. Robbins ..... Raleigh, N. C.
J. E. Robinson ..... Goldsboro, N. C.
W. S. O'B. Robinson ..... Goldsboro, N. C.
Mrs. W. S. O'B. Robinson ..... Goldsboro, N. C.
Miss Lida Rodman ..... Washington, N. C.
Mrs. Annie Smith Ross ..... Charlotte, N. C.
G. Rosenthal ..... Raleigh, N. C.
H. A. Royster ..... Raleigh, N. C.
W. I. Royster ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Mrs. W. I. Royster ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Miss Edith Royster ..... Raleigh, N. C.
W .N. Royall ..... Wilmington, N. C.
Mrs. D. L. Russell ..... Wilmington, N. C.
George Rountree ..... Wilmington, N. C.

S.

A. M. Scales ..... Greensboro, N. C.
J. F. Schoffner ..... Winston-Salem, N. C.
H. A. Scott ..... Reidsville, N. C.
Mrs. W. O. Shannon ..... Henderson, N. C.
Miss Cornelia Shaw ..... Charlotte, N. C.

Jas. E. Shepherd ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Henry E. Shepherd ..... Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Mary Bates Sherwood ..... Raleigh, N. C.
M. O. Sherrill ..... Raleigh, N. C.
C. J. Shields ..... Scotland Neck, N. C
H. B. Short ..... Lake Waccamaw, N. C.
Mrs. W. E. Shipp ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Miss Kate Shipp ..... Raleigh, N. C.
John A. Simpson ..... Raleigh, N. C.
E. Walter Sikes ..... Wake Forest, N. C.
T. G. Skinner ..... Tarboro, N. C.
J. H. Small ..... Washington, N. C.
Mrs. W. O. Smith ..... Raleigh, N. C.
W. A. Smith ..... Salisbury, N. C.
Ed. Chambers Smith ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Mrs. E. C. Smith ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Chas. Lee Smith ..... Raleigh, N. C.
C. Alphonso Smith ..... Chapel Hill, N. C.
Mrs. C. A. Smith ..... Chapel Hill, N. C.
W. A. Smith ..... Unionville, N. C.
Henry Louis Smith ..... Davidson, N. C.
L. L. Smith ..... Statesville, N. C.
G. W. Sparger ..... Mount Airy, N. C.
James Sprunt ..... Wilmington, N. C.
F. A. Sondley ..... Asheville, N. C.
J. H. Southgate ..... Durham, N. C.
M. D. A. Staples ..... Greensboro, N. C.
Miss Sallie B. Staton ..... Tarboro, N. C.
Jas. C. Stevenson ..... Wilmington, N. C.
F. L. Stevens ..... Raleigh, N. C.
C. L. Stevens ..... New Bern, N. C.
Mrs. C. L. Stevens ..... New Bern, N. C.
W. E. Stone ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Henry Jerome Stockard ..... Raleigh, N. C.
W. B. Streeter ..... Greensboro, N. C.
Miss Carrie Strong ..... Raleigh, N. C.
W. H. Streeter ..... Greensboro, N. C.
R. C. Strudwick ..... Greensboro, N. C.
Mrs. E. E. Swindell ..... Raleigh, N. C.
A. B. Stronach ..... Raleigh, N. C.
R. C. Stronach ..... Greensboro, N. C.
E. Strudwick ..... Richmond, Va.
W. A. Syme ..... Raleigh, N. C.

T.

J. Allen Taylor ..... Wilmington, N. C.
Walker Taylor ..... Wilmington, N. C.
C. C. Taylor ..... Wake Forest, N. C.
Jno. D. Taylor ..... Washington, D. C.
J. W. Thackston ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Mrs. J. W. Thackston ..... Raleigh, N. C.

Mrs. Frances Tierman ..... Salisbury, N. C.
E. W. Timberlake ..... Wake Forest, N. C.
C. F. Tomlinson ..... Winston, N. C.
Mrs. F. L. Townsend ..... Mount Airy, N. C.
Mrs. R. S. Tucker ..... **Raleigh, N. C.**
V. E. Turner ..... Raleigh, N. C.
J. A. Jordan ..... High Point, N. C.
Rev. W. C. Tyree ..... Raleigh, N. C.

V.

Mrs. John Van Landingham ..... Charlotte, N. C.
Rev. R. T. Vann ..... Raleigh, N. C.
C. L. van Noppen ..... Greensboro, N. C.
F. P. Venable ..... Chapel Hill, N. C.

W.

A. M. Waddell ..... **Wilmington, N. C.**
N. W. Walker ..... Chapel Hill, N. C.
Jas. Alvis Walker ..... **Wilmington, N. C.**
Platt D. Walker ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Zeb. V. Walker ..... Lexington, N. C.
George W. Watts ..... **Durham, N. C.**
F. M. Weaver ..... Asheville, N. C.
Alexander Webb ..... Raleigh, N. C.
E. Y. Webb ..... Washington, D. C.
Lee Weathers ..... Wake Forest, N. C.
E. P. Wharton ..... Greensboro, N. C.
Henry Weil ..... Goldsboro, N. C.
Sol Weil ..... Goldsboro, N. C.
Mrs. Spier Whitaker ..... Chapel Hill, N. C.
W. T. Whitsett ..... Whitsett, N. C.
M. S. Willard ..... Wilmington, N. C.
Wm. H. Williamson ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Mrs. H. De B. Wills ..... Raleigh, N. C.
C. W. Wilson ..... Scotland Neck, N. C.
R. N. Wilson ..... Guilford College, N. C.
Louis R. Wilson ..... Chapel Hill, N. C.
B. B. Winborne ..... Murfreesboro, N. C.
Geo. T. Winston ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Francis D. Winston ..... Windsor, N. C.
Robt. W. Winston ..... Durham, N. C.
W. A. Withers ..... Raleigh, N. C
A. S. Williams ..... Wilmington, N. C.
T. B. Womack ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Miss Ada V. Womble ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Frank Wood ..... Edenton, N. C.
H. S. Wood ..... Washington, N. C.
F. A. Woodard ..... Wilson, N. C.
B. G. Worth ..... **Wilmington, N. C.**

Y.

J. R. Young ..... Raleigh, N. C

THE PATTERSON MEMORIAL CUP.

The Conditions of Award Officially Set Forth by Mrs. Patterson.

To the President and Executive Committee of the Literary and Historical Association of North Carolina:

As a memorial to my father, and with a view to stimulating effort among the writers of North Carolina, and to awaken among the people of the State an interest in their own literature, I desire to present to your Society a loving cup upon the following stipulations, which I trust will meet with your approval, and will be found to be just and practicable:

(1) The cup will be known as the "William Houston Patterson Memorial Cup."

(2) It will be awarded at each annual meeting of your Association for ten successive years, beginning with October, 1905.

(3) It will be given to that resident of the State who, during the twelve months from September 1st of the previous year to September 1st of the year of the award, has displayed, either in prose or poetry, without regard to its length, the greatest excellence and the highest literary skill and genius. The work must be published during the said twelve months and no manuscript nor any unpublished writings will be considered.

(4) The name of the successful competitor will be engraved upon the cup, with date of award, and it will remain in his possession until October 1st of the following year, when it shall be returned to the Treasurer of the Association, to be by him held in trust until the new award at your annual meeting that month. It will become the permanent possession of the one winning it oftenest during the ten years, provided he shall have won it three times. Should no one, at the expiration of that period, have won it so often, the competition shall continue until that result is reached. The name of only those competitors who shall be living at the time of the final award shall be considered in the permanent disposition of the cup.

(5) The Board of Award will consist of the President of the Literary and Historical Association of North Carolina, who will act as Chairman, and of the occupants of the Chairs of English

Literature at the University of North Carolina, at Davidson College, and at Wake Forest College, and of the Chairs of History at the University of North Carolina and at Trinity College.

(6) If any of these gentlemen should decline or be unable to serve, their successors shall be appointed by the remaining members of the Board, and these appointees may act for the whole unexpired term or for a shorter time, as the Board may determine. Notice of the inability of any member to act must be given at the beginning of the year during which he declines to serve, so that there may be a full committee during the entire term of each year.

(7) The publication of a member of the Board will be considered and passed upon in the same manner as that of any other writer.

MRS. J. LINDSAY PATTERSON.